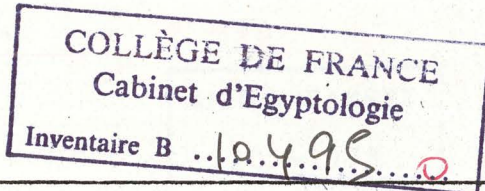


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AHMED FAKHRY

1905-1973

by David O'Connor, University Museum
University of Pennsylvania

The death of Ahmed Fakhry in Paris on June 7, 1973, was a great loss not only to the discipline of Egyptology but to the many friends of this extraordinary man. His sound scholarship and enthusiastic dedication to research were combined with a marvelous ability to develop close relations with a vast number of people, including distinguished Egyptian and foreign scholars, Egyptian farmers and Bedouin. Dr. Fakhry's great and beneficial influence was vividly shown on the sad occasion of his funeral in Cairo on June 15th; the hundreds of mourners paying their last respects included distinguished members of the government, Antiquities Department and universities; the directors of the foreign institutes in Cairo; other foreign colleagues; and many Egyptians from all walks of life -- colleagues, former students and friends.

Ahmed Fakhry was amongst the first group of Egyptian Egyptologists to study at the University of Cairo, from which he received his B.A. in 1928, and he became one of the most distinguished of those able young scholars. His academic credentials were enhanced when the Egyptian Government sent him to study under great Egyptologists such as Sethe and Peet at Berlin, Liverpool, Oxford and Brussels (1929-1932). Given this background, it is not surprising that after his appointment to the Antiquities Service in 1932 Fakhry proved to be not only a most efficient inspector, and later chief inspector, in many parts of Egypt, but also an able scholar who quickly recognized the historical importance of the discoveries made in the areas under his jurisdiction. The Annales of the Antiquities Service between 1934 and 1947 contain many articles by Fakhry describing these discoveries, and emphasising the need to conserve and protect the ancient monuments both as tributes to Egypt's glorious past and as sources of data for scholars. Of his publications, that of the important texts and beautiful scenes from the tomb of Kheruef, the chief steward of Queen Tiy, is the most important; this volume, soon to be published in full by the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, remains the basic source on this tomb.



His major contributions to Egyptology were in two areas of research, the Western Oases and the history of the pyramids. He was especially attracted to regions rarely visited by Egyptologists because of their remoteness and arduous conditions, which stirred in him a spirit of adventure inherited perhaps from the Bedouin ancestors of whom he often spoke with pride. From 1937 on he began to work in the Western Oases and elsewhere in the desert, serving as Director of Desert Researches from 1944-1950; he published six monographs and several articles illuminating the era from ca. 2000 B. C. to the Christian period. Another expression of Fakhry's intrepid character was a visit in 1947 to some major sites in the Yemen, where his tact and diplomacy secured him permission to visit areas rarely seen by non-Yemenis; this study also resulted in a valuable published record.

Fakhry had become involved in research into the Old Kingdom (2686-2180 B.C.) early in his career, his first monograph (1935) being a publication of seven decorated tombs of this period at Giza, but his outstanding work in this field, accomplished when he was Director of Pyramids Researches (1950-55), was the exploration of the pyramid of Isesi at Sakkara and of the Bent Pyramid of Snefru at Dahshur; the latter is recorded in three major monographs. His other contributions in this area included an excellent survey of pyramids throughout Egyptian history (now in its second printing) and his consultative activities in connection with the effort to detect possible concealed chambers in the pyramid of Khafre by measuring the intensity of cosmic rays passing through this structure.

During the last years of his life Fakhry returned to his arduous researches in the oases, clearing the famous temple of the Oracle at Siwa and making important discoveries elsewhere, the most spectacular being that of the tombs of the governors of the oases at Dakhleh, dating to the last quarter of the third millenium B.C. and hence the earliest historical material yet recovered from the oases. This discovery gave him great emotional satisfaction; and during his recent trip to the United States he often said that he felt the desert was rewarding him for his years of service. The AUC will soon publish his general survey of the oases.

Other expressions of Fakhry's dedication to his subject were his teaching, lecturing and serving as advisor to the High Committee on Antiquities. In 1952 he became

Professor of the History of Ancient Egypt and the Near East at Cairo University; he also taught at the Universities of Amman, California, and Pennsylvania, and lectured in many countries. As those who were fortunate to hear his lectures know, he imparted not only a wealth of information but also an infectious enthusiasm that fired students and audiences everywhere.

Fakhry's accomplishments were acknowledged by the scholarly world in many ways, most recently by his election to the small, elite group of scholars forming the Institut d'Égypte before which he presented an absorbing study of Champollion in Egypt in January of this year. He several times visited the U.S. where many scholars of two generations were his colleagues and friends; he revisited this country in the early part of this year, lecturing under the auspices of the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the U.S. Department of State, the University Museum, and the ARCE of which he was an Honorary member.

We at the University Museum were particularly happy to be hosts for him and his wife Dita for much of their stay, for Ahmed Fakhry had long been connected with the University of Pennsylvania. He had received an honorary degree from this University, and in 1966 held the post of Visiting Professor of Egyptology and Visiting Curator of the Egyptian Section, and for many years had encouraged and advised us concerning our research program in Egypt. As in many other places, his presence and advice will be sadly missed.

Ahmed Fakhry is survived by his wife Dita, a charming lady who created for him a happy domestic life that was a source of great content to him, and by Ali Fakhry, his son by a former marriage, who, while now in the Egyptian Diplomatic Service, was trained as an Egyptologist. To them and to his many Egyptian colleagues, we offer our deepest sympathy. Mrs. Fakhry and Ali Fakhry are determined that the still unpublished records of Ahmed Fakhry's work should receive proper study and publication; success in their efforts will be a most fitting memorial for a great Egyptologist.

NOTES FROM PRINCETON

Meetings

The 1973 Annual Meeting of Members of the American Research Center in Egypt will be held on Sunday and Monday, November 11 and 12, at the Oriental Institute, University of Chicago. Professor Klaus Baer is host for the meeting, which will commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of ARCE.

Those who wish to present papers on either of the two days should submit a one-page abstract to Professor Baer at the Oriental Institute, 1155 E. 58th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637, at least by the end of August.

Members who wish to propose agenda items for the Meeting of Members or of the Board of Governors should write to the U. S. Director before September 15.

Correction

The list of the Individual Members of the Board of Governors in the January 1973 NL should have included the name of John J. Slocum of Washington D. C. The Board is comprised of eleven Research Supporting Member representatives appointed by their institutions and twelve individuals elected by the membership.

Publication News

Festschrift in Honor of Aziz Souryal Atiya, Brill (1972).

Professor Atiya is former Director of the Middle East Center, University of Utah, and is the University's appointed representative to the ARCE Board of Governors. Included in these Medieval and Middle Eastern Studies are:

"An Unidentified Coptic Text on Papyrus" by Elinor Husselman, pp. 226-235; and,

"Al-Mutanabbi in Egypt" by Charles Issawi, pp. 957-962.

William Kelly Simpson,

"Acquisitions in Egyptian and Ancient Near Eastern Art in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, 1970-71," The Connoisseur, Nottingham (February, 1972). Illustrated in black-and-white and in color. Professor Simpson is a member of the ARCE Board of Governors.

Harik, Iliya F., "The Ethnic Revolution and Political Integration in the Middle East," International Journal of Middle East Studies, 3 (1972), pp. 303-323. Dr. Harik was an ARCE Fellow in 1968.

Scanlon, George T., "Excavations at Kasr El-Wizz: A Preliminary Report, Part II," The Journal of Egyptian Archeology, Volume 58 (1972). Dr. Scanlon, an ARCE Fellow in 1959-61 is Director of the ARCE-sponsored project for the excavation and study of the medieval townsite of Fustat (Old Cairo), which project is funded by the Smithsonian Institution.

Messrs. G. E. Freeman and F. T. Miosi of the Society for the Study of Egyptian Antiquities, Toronto, Canada, have compiled a Catalogue of References for Adolf Erman's Neu'gyptische Grammatik. Copies are available from the Society for the Study of Egyptian Antiquities, 30 Chestnut Park Road, Toronto 5, Ontario, Canada. Mr. Freeman is a member of ARCE and participated in the project for study of the Temple of Osiris, directed by Prof. Donald B. Redford, sponsored by ARCE, and funded by the Smithsonian Institution.

Grube, Ernst J., Islamic Paintings from the 11th to the 18th Centuries in the Collection of Hans P. Kraus, New York (1972). 293 pp. with 203 black-and-white illustrations and 55 color plates. Mr. Grube is a member of ARCE.

Ludwig W. Adamee, ed., Historical and Political Gazetteer of Afghanistan, in six volumes. Akademische Druck u. Verlagsanstalt, Graz, Austria (December 1971). The present edition includes the formerly secret Gazetteer with corrections, additions of maps and new material to take into account developments up to 1970.

1973 Catalogs are available from the
University of California Press
2223 Fulton Street
Berkeley, California 94720.

Titles available in Microfiche from Inter Documentation Company, Ag Poststrasse 14, Zug, Switzerland include, Middle East and Islam. A Bibliographical Introduction. Derek Hopwood and Diana Grimwood-Jones, eds., Zug (1972), VIII. 368 pp. Sfr. 69.00; and Libya Documents on Economic Development, 1960-1971. A cumulative index is also available.

Catalogue of Valuable Printed Books including Egyptology is available from Sotheby & Co., 115 Chancery Lane, London W.C. 2.

ARCE Personnel

We are pleased to welcome to the Princeton staff, Jean Whitten, Administrative Assistant. Mrs. Whitten received the M.A. degree in English from the University of Southwestern Louisiana in 1969 and has had varied teaching, secretarial and administrative experience. She replaces Virginia Jenei who was Office Secretary for two years.

Mrs. Whitten lives in Princeton with her husband, Wilbur C. Whitten, who is a member of the faculty in the Department of Mathematics at Princeton University, and their two children.

BARBARA LOCKARD

Members and friends of the American Research Center in Egypt extend deepest sympathy to Professor D. W. (Ted) Lockard of Harvard University's Center for Middle Eastern Studies, and Governor of ARCE from 1962 to 1972, upon the recent death of his wife, Barbara.

NEWS FROM FORMER FELLOWS

Prof. John F. Callahan of Georgetown University, ARCE Fellow in 1971-72, has gathered the following information on the library of the Greek Orthodox Patriarchate in Alexandria and we are happy to pass it on in the hope that it will be useful to some NL readers:

The library of the Greek Orthodox Patriarchate in Alexandria is located at 104 Masged el Atareen, near the commercial center of the city. The librarian, Mr. Demetrios Moschonas, speaks and writes English very well (he studied library science in the United States), and is most helpful. He has succeeded his father, a distinguished scholar, Dr. Theodoros Moschonas, as librarian. The library is open Monday-Friday, 9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. and 4:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m., Saturday 9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. The library is normally closed during August but may be open when "an extraordinary event happens," in which case vacations are postponed to a later date. Celebrations of various feasts, ecclesiastical and secular, are carefully observed, and most of them are movable feasts.

The collection consists of 40,000 books in theology, history, classical studies, and literature, with some books also in other fields. There are more than 500 manuscripts and more than 2000 old editions, which appear in the catalogue published by Theodoros Moschonas in 1945-47. But many manuscripts and old editions acquired more recently will be listed in a supplement that Demetrios Moschonas expects to publish in October 1974.

Notes from Princeton - Addendum

Publications from the Department of Ancient Near Eastern Art of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston (received as the NL was going to press):

Ancient Egypt as Represented in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, William Stevenson Smith, 1960, 4th edition, fully revised. 6 x 9 1/4 in., 215 pp., 4 color plates, 130 black and white illus., bibliography, chronology, cloth, \$7.50, paper, \$2.00.

Egyptian Department and its Excavations, Dows Dunham, 1958, 6 3/4 in., 151 pp., 121 black and white illus., and line drawings, paper, \$2.50.

Recollections of an Egyptologist, Dows Dunham, 1972, 8 1/2 x 11 in., 55 pp., 38 black and white illus., paper, \$3.25.

The Art of the Ancient Near East in Boston, Edward L. B. Terrace, 1962, 7 x 8 1/2 in., \$1.85.

Papyrus Reisner I - The Records of a Building Project in the Reign of Sesostris I, William Kelly Simpson, 1963, 11 1/2 x 16 in., 198 pp., 55 plates in offset and collotype, cloth, \$35.00.

Papyrus Reisner II - Accounts of the Dockyard Workshop at This in the Reign of Sesostris I, William Kelly Simpson, 1965, 11 1/2 x 16 in., 110 pp., 49 plates in collotype, cloth, \$35.00.

Papyrus Reisner III - The Records of a Building Project in the Early Twelfth Dynasty, William Kelly Simpson, 1969, 11 1/2 x 16 in., 45 pp., text, 42 plates in offset, cloth, \$35.00.

Royal Cemeteries of Kush, Vol. I - El Kurru, Dows Dunham, 1950, 10 1/2 x 13 1/2 in., 228 pp., 2 maps, 2 charts, 149 figures, 283 black and white illus., appendix, cloth, \$25.00.

Royal Cemeteries of Kush, Vol. II - Nuri, Dows Dunham, 1955, 10 1/2 x 13 1/2 in., 238 pp., 1 map, 3 charts, 216 figs., 141 black and white illus., cloth, \$35.00.

Royal Cemeteries of Kush, Vol. III - Decorated Chapels of the Meroitic Pyramids at Meroe and Barkal, Suzanne E. Chapman with text by Dows Dunham, 1952, 18 1/2 x 24 in., 86 pp., 1 map, 1 chart, 100 drawings, 28 photographs, cloth, \$30.00.

Royal Cemeteries of Kush, Vol. IV - Royal Tombs at Meroe and Barkal, Dows Dunham, 1957, 10 1/2 x 13 1/2 in., 311 pp., 4 maps, 3 charts, 136 figs., 342 black and white illus., cloth, \$35.00.

Royal Cemeteries of Kush, Vol. V - The West and South Cemeteries at Meroe, Dows Dunham, 1963, 10 1/2 x 13 1/2 in., 456 pp., 3 maps, 243 figs. throughout text, 3 plates, cloth, \$35.00.

Second Cataract Forts, Vol. I - Semna-Kumma, Dows Dunham and Jozef M. A. Jansses, 1960, 10 5/8 x 13 1/2 in., 188 pp., 68 illus., 130 plates, 32 maps, and plans, cloth, \$40.00.

Second Cataract Forts, Vol. II - Uronarti, Shalfak, Mirgissa, Dows Dunham, 1967, 10 5/8 x 13 1/2 in., 195 pp., 71 illus., 98 plates, 18 maps, cloth, \$40.00.

The Barkal Temples, Dows Dunham, 1970, 10 1/2 x 13 1/2 in., 103 pp., 63 plates, and plans, cloth, \$40.00.

DOCUMENTS IN THE MAHKAMA ASH-SHAR'IYA

by Terence Walz, ARCE Fellow

In the course of doing research on the contacts between Egypt and the interior of Africa in the 18th and 19th centuries, the archive of the old Islamic courts (mahākim ash-shar'iya) proved an exceptionally rich source of information. This archive, now temporarily housed in the library (daftarkhāna) of the Maslahat ash-Shahr al-'Aqārī on Sharia Ramsis in Cairo, is becoming increasingly better known (see the article by Daniel Crecelius, "The Organization of Waqf Documents in Cairo," Int. J. Middle East Stud., 2; 1971), and historical and documentary studies now in the process of completion or publication here and elsewhere will begin to indicate the enormous social and economic value of its holdings for historians.

The courts' documentation dates back as early as 1527, ten years after the Ottoman conquest of Egypt. The city of Cairo and its suburbs (Bulaq and Old Cairo) were divided up into 12 judicial districts while three additional courts served the area as a whole. Each of these courts, fifteen in all, maintained separate series of records, which are in fact copies of the legal actions taken and deeds registered by tens of thousands of Egyptians over the centuries. Many of these documents deal with the setting up of waqf endowments and the buying and selling of real estate. Many others deal with changes in private status (marriage and divorce). Others report disputes between parties over moveable and immoveable property. Many land transactions outside Cairo were registered at the courts. Also, all changes in nazirships, or supervision of waqf endowments, were regularly recorded. In short, the range of the courts' documentation is enormous, touching almost all aspects of the daily life of rulers, ulama, merchants, and common people.

The documents are bound in leather volumes, roughly 12" by 9" (but varying widely), and approximately arranged according to the date of the document. Each register contains about 400 pages, each page being large enough to hold several documents. Unfortunately, many documents are out of place, and one whole series of registers (called Dasht) was relegated from the earliest times to preserve such deeds. There are indices for all the courts' registers, but they list only the names of people who have set up waqf endowments and the location of the property thus endowed. All other

documents lack indices, and the only way to locate specific deeds is to plough through the registers year by year, page by page. The glazed paper used by the clerks throughout the past four centuries is generally of fine quality (it was regularly imported from Venice and Marseilles). The handwriting, however, fluctuates wildly, the earliest documents being the most difficult to decipher because of cramped style and failure to use letter points. Handwriting improved in the early 17th century and then worsened; some of the early 19th century documents are the worst. Thereafter it became standardized.

As I was interested in documenting the activities of the group of merchants that dealt in goods from the interior of Africa, I found particular types of documents very relevant. These include, first of all, a small number of deeds pertaining to the internal organization of the guild formed by these merchants (for instance, the selection of new shaykhs, or leaders). Secondly, deeds of individual merchants (who used the local courts regularly) which registered extensions of credit to fellow merchants, the receipt of specific goods, or the buying of shops, storerooms or residences. These documents give a special insight into the mechanism of the African trade as it functioned in Egypt and an indication of the remuneration it brought its Cairene partners. Thirdly, the deeds which registered the personal belongings and stock of individual merchants at the time of their death (on which the division of inheritance was based) are extraordinarily useful. From them one has a total glimpse of a merchant's material and financial situation at a specific point in time. These deeds not only describe all the articles to be found in his household, from undergarments to brocaded cloaks, from seal rings to European pocket watches, from scraps of wood to fancy wardrobes, but also enumerate and evaluate all the goods in his storerooms. From this can be derived the current prices of a wide variety of goods, all the goods in which that particular merchant was trading. Fourthly, court cases between disputing parties reveal interesting information about the terms of trade and the functioning of markets.

Eventually the archives of the Islamic courts of Cairo will be meshed with the holdings of the National Archives (Dar al-Watha'iq al-Qawmiya) once they are removed to new headquarters at Bāb al-Kharq (in the old Dar al-Kutub building). When this is accomplished, all the records of Egypt's Islamic courts, from all parts of the country, will be united. Suffice it to say that the use of these records will help to fill the many gaps still existing in our knowledge of the social and economic history of Egypt.

MEETING OF ARCHEOLOGISTS CONCERNED
WITH ANCIENT EGYPTIAN POTTERY

by Dr. Dorothea Arnold

Earnest scientific work on the pottery of the dynastic times of Ancient Egypt is a fairly new branch of Egyptology. After W. Flinders Petrie and his followers in the excavations of the E. E. S. had advanced the knowledge not only of prehistoric but also of dynastic pottery so far that there existed some corpora of the different periods of ceramic development in more or less rough drawings of rather small scale showing the forms of the various types, Egyptologists with very few exceptions (as for instance the excavators of Armant or those dealing with the painted pots of Amarna) lost interest almost completely in the pottery of Ancient Egypt. This situation was only fairly recently changed by the experiences gained by scholars of almost all nations in their excavations in Nubia and in Egypt itself after 1960. It then became apparent that whereas archaeologists in other fields could already date pottery within generations or even decades and are to a continuously increasing degree able to deduce from the consistency of the clay or the technical properties of the pots or sherds facts about the origin of pots, the technical knowledge and even economic conditions of their producers, Egyptology still remained on a level that was already outdated in the early 19 hundreds. Accordingly there is now in almost every expedition at least one person who becomes interested in advancing the study of ancient Egyptian pottery.

The problems met by these scholars are so numerous (beginning with the great mass of material coming up each day during the excavation and ending with questions that can only be solved in cooperation with natural scientists), that they cannot possibly be overcome singlehanded. It was therefore thought that it might be useful for all Egyptologists and archaeologists working on pottery to come together, exchange experiences and if possible come to a certain measure of cooperation so that in future duplicate work can be avoided and newly developed methods shared by all.

To find out whether meetings of this kind would be feasible a first and preliminary gathering was held at the German Archaeological Institute in Cairo on April 4th and 5th 1973. It was attended by:

Dieter Arnold
Dorothea Arnold
Manfred Bietak
Janine Bourriau
Georges Castel
Günter Dreyer
Arne Eggebrecht
Heike Guksch

Gerhard Haeny
Jean Jacquet
Helen Jacquet-Gordon
Jean Lauffray
Michael Rodziewicz
Christiane Traunecker
Claude Traunecker

The program included a short report by each participant about the work he had hitherto done, especially what methods he had used and what problems he had found most pressing. These reports proved that everyone was faced with the same problems, which can be summed up as follows:

a) Overwhelming mass of material with usually one or at best two people to work on it and lack of adequate store;

b) No systematic nomenclature for the description of forms, the Petrie-corpora being outdated and too badly drawn to be of much help;

c) Inadequate knowledge of the materials of which pottery was made and the techniques used by the ancient Egyptians in making it;

d) Almost no reliable scales for measuring the properties of this pottery.

Additional difficulties are:

e) Not enough continuity in the people who deal with pottery from season to season;

f) There are no commonly accepted conventions concerning scale, manner of drawing, differentiation of colours, etc., so that each one elaborates his own system, involving a duplication of work;

g) The drawing, numbering and putting together of sherds absorbs too much of the time that should be dedicated to research;

h) Delayed publication hinders quick diffusion of results.

The following is a brief resume of the methods of pottery research in use at present as revealed by the reports at the meeting:

Saqqara, Excavation of the Egypt Exploration Society, Great Britain (J. Bourriau):

The first sorting out of pottery as it comes from the site is done by selecting the rim and bottom pieces and counting the body sherds of each type. The typing is primarily done by fabric appearance (fifteen different fabrics could be distinguished at the site dating from early Old Kingdom to Coptic times). These fabrics are always studied from a fresh break. Washing of sherds was done only until the series of fabric types was established. The fabrics are classed according to colour (measured with the Munsell Soil Colour Chart), temper (described as it could be seen with a hand lens which enlarges eight times; the same is used in the German Institute Excavations and those of the I.F.A.O.), hardness and texture (these last being compared with ad hoc scales developed from the various kinds of pottery occurring on the site. In differentiating texture, the colour and appearance of the core as a result of oxydized or not fully oxydized firing is taken into consideration). Forms are listed under the fabric heading. The drawing is usually done on a scale of 1:3, but 1:6 is used for bigger, and 1:1 for smaller pots.

The problems encountered in addition to those listed above include the difficulty of deciding whether a ware was local or imported, stressing again our inadequate knowledge of Egyptian ceramic materials.

Karnak, Centre Franco-Egyptien (C. Traunecker):

Because of the great mass of pottery handled each day at the huge site of the Karnak temple, attention was focused on finding a system of recording occurring types of pottery in a way that can be used by non-scientists as well as archeologists. Accordingly a code was worked out by which even unspecialized helpers could record the form of a pot in comparatively short time and compare it easily with already recorded types. The code (which is shortly to be published by its author) uses capital letters to describe the different forms which the various parts of a vessel can display. The proportions of the thus determined parts in relation to each other are taken from a scale laid along the main axis of the vessel. Separate details can be described in the same manner. The code was tested by letting somebody draw a pot from the coded description; the drawing turned out to be exactly like one done from the pot itself.

In addition to this code system pottery research is carried out at the Centre in its laboratory. Here a

series of experiments was started concerning the firing temperature of Egyptian pottery. In this M. Traunecker used a rather simple and comparatively inexpensive kind of oven such as every expedition could afford if necessary. A series of examples refired in this oven by Ph. Brissaud for the excavations at Karnak-Nord showed the differences in colour of sherds as found and after rebaking.

Another project of the laboratory to be put into effect next winter concerns the properties of Egyptian clays as they are found today. The Centre asked for samples from any expeditions that would be interested in this kind of research.

Western Thebes, Temple of Sethi I., German Archaeological Institute, (G. Dreyer, H. Guksch):

Work on the pottery found in the excavation was started this winter. A list of pottery types determined by their various forms with a short description of the colour was drawn up. Again the difficulty of dealing with the masses of "gaffas" confronting the archaeologist each day was stressed and the desirability of means for a preliminary quick recognition of the contents pointed out.

Western Thebes, Asasif, Austrian Mission (M. Bietak):

In the excavations of the Austrian Mission pottery and all other finds are divided into three groups according to importance and the groups then treated differently; first-rate objects (that is to say dated pieces and fine complete pots) are all drawn 1:3 and fully described and photographed; second-rate pottery is roughly sketched to scale and summarily described and the finding place noted; third rate sherds, valueless because out of context are discarded. The description takes the following points into consideration: preservation, colour according to the Munsell Chart, form (described according to the specifications laid down by Hachmann, Kamid el-Lod with additions), material, which comprises hardness (measured on a scale elaborated by the expedition using easily obtainable means such as the finger-nail or an iron nail, etc.), grain (three grades judged by samples from the excavation itself), and surface treatment. As main problems Dr. Bietak noted again the lack of a common language and of conventions for the definition of types.

Karnak-Nord, Institut Francais d'Archéologie Orientale
(H. Jacquet-Gordon):

The pottery is here too sorted out on the spot, the rim and bottom pieces are taken to the workrooms, washed and numbered and put into cotton bags. Within each bag all new types are drawn to a scale of 1:2 and their characteristics of colour, material, decoration, etc., noted. The drawings are made on millimetred paper, 5 1/2 X 8 1/2 inches; to this is affixed another page where every occurrence of the type is noted together with its finding place.

A certain area of the excavation was chosen for a closer stratigraphical study of the pottery. Here every sherd was kept so that in addition to the usual treatment statistics could be drawn up on body sherds.

For all questions concerning clay substance and technique of manufacture the presence of a professional ceramist as a member of the expedition was of great help.

Esna Hermitages, IFAO:

Mrs. Jacquet also gave an account of her work on the pottery of the Hermitages of Esna, which is shortly to appear in print. This excavation exemplified the need to reach a summary representation of a certain pottery complex in a short time. Since it was all Christian pottery, the categories established by Adams in his study of Nubian Christian pottery were utilized with certain modifications. The descriptions were given in tabular form and included information about colour, fabric, surface treatment and decoration. Here too as in all pottery groups of the later periods of Egyptian history the question of distinguishing between local and imported wares was a leading problem. It was of great help in Esna that Mrs. Jacquet had worked shortly before at a site in the Delta as well as in Nubia, so that wares of these regions were clear in her mind.

Western Thebes, Asasif and El Târif, DAI (Dr. Arnold, A. Eggerbrecht):

Concerning statistical data two further considerations can be noted arising from the experience of this expedition:

a) A preliminary idea concerning the percentage of types occurring in the tomb thought to belong to Intef Ist in El-Târif was reached by grouping all the pottery of the 11th Dynasty found there into five divisions and three sizes, fifteen groups in all. With the help of local workmen all

sherds were sorted according to these groups and stacked into baskets of the same shape, filling them up to the rim, thus achieving a rough percentage count.

b) The effort of gathering all sherds and trying to reconstruct individual pots is not worth while when one is dealing with huge layers of miscellaneous debris, but can be very useful in certain cases such as the tomb beside no. 386 in the Asasif which had not been entered since the 18th Dynasty. From the sherds discovered there over 350 pots could be put together and by drawing up a list of the positions in the tomb in which the different sherds of each pot were found a picture was gained of the migration of rubbish within the tomb, thus suggesting where the pots had originally stood.

Classification of form in this expedition is done according to type groups defined by the different relationships of height to breadth. The description of fabric and of technical features takes into consideration: 1. clay substance (distinguished by colour after the Munsell scale, content of mica, general appearance and function); 2. temper (distinguished by the form of the particles, their consistency, colour, size, and amount); 3. firing (as shown by the hardness according to the scale of Moh, by the appearance of the core, its colour and other traces left by the baking of the pot); 4. techniques and the traces left by the process of manufacture; 5. surface treatment and decoration. A comparison of the results of an examination of a selection of sherds from the Asasif excavation by a petrologist with those of the archaeologist brought to our notice two important points: 1. that the archaeologist's analyses went wrong when she tried to be too minute, 2. that the expert by his examination of the sand temper of the sherds was able to distinguish two groups that coincided exactly with the two main finding places of the sherds, which were of different date.

The early dynastic and Neqada pottery found during the last two seasons in habitation debris at el-Tarif shows again how important it is to keep in mind the difference between tomb pottery and settlement pottery.

Drawing of pottery is done by the DAI in scale 1:1 to be published 1:4 and 1:6 for very big jars.

Concerning the scale of Moh, A. Eggerbrecht contributed some critical remarks: Apparently the gaps between the various steps are too uneven. The desirability of a scale specially devised for pottery studies was stressed by him.

Alexandria, Kom el-Dika, Polish Center of Archaeology
(M. Rodziewicz):

The excavation is producing a new basis for the study of late Roman pottery in Egypt, partly well dated by strata. The type catalogue has been drawn up after Waage's Antioch publication. A selection of the wares found in Alexandria will in the near future be displayed in a newly erected store room. The need for cooperation with other expeditions is strongly pointed out.

Western Thebes, Deir el-Medineh, IFAO (G. Castel):

Since the excavation produced a large amount of decorated pottery the need for the establishment of conventions for showing pottery decoration in drawings is especially apparent. The expedition at present draws the decoration "rolled out" into the plain, the colours being given in black and grey (done with dots).

Elephantine, DAI and Schweizerisches Institut für Ägyptische Bauforschung und Altertumskunde (only the Swiss side being represented by G. Haeny):

G. Haeny contributed out of his long experience in archaeological field work some critical remarks about the work on pottery. He stressed the fact that accidental circumstances should be taken into account. It is for instance much easier for workmen to see a sherd of an open vessel which is painted or decorated on both sides than of a closed one with only one finished surface. Furthermore the rims of open vessels are stronger and there are altogether "more of them." This explains why some publications show so many more open than closed forms. Complete body forms of pots known until now only by their rims were obtained at Elephantine by re-excavating an old dump. He likewise pointed out the great danger which lies in using typologies established in one to overlook the most important differential details. Another suggestion of G. Haeny was that a study of the sherds on which dated ostraka are written would be fruitful for our ceramological knowledge.

The following is a list of the proposals that were made for closer cooperation in the field of Egyptian ceramology taking first the items which met with general agreement:

- 1) Meetings of this kind should be held in future annually or even bi-annually in autumn and spring. This point was agreed upon immediately and the first official meeting set for the end of October 1973.
- 2) A resume of this preliminary meeting should be drawn up and distributed to all who may be interested. Others interested in the field should be invited to join the meeting in October.
- 3) A primary need is to aim at a unified terminology for the description of pottery forms. Since the necessity of this point was strongly felt by all, it was agreed that this question should be the main topic of the coming October meeting. Everybody consented to draw up proposals for such a terminology. M. Traunecker promised to give thought to the question of whether his code could be useful.
- 4) The DAI proposed a meeting with natural scientists and experts of ceramology to be held at the Institute for Ceramology near Cologne in Western Germany. Here all the questions of description of fabric and technique could be discussed in detail and perhaps a program for future work in this field agreed upon.

The question of the financing of this meeting is not yet quite solved but the Institute of Ceramology is ready to receive such a meeting. Definite invitations will be sent out as soon as possible. The time will presumably be between the 9th and 15th of August 1973.

- 5) Every excavation accumulates each season a certain number of drawings of pottery types which are not to be published in the near future because the work of publication usually concentrates first on the most important complexes of finds and on the other hand, each excavation would benefit enormously by the mere knowledge of what types of pottery have been found by other expeditions. It was thought to be useful to set up a system of exchange of pottery drawings therefore among the various expeditions working in Egypt.

The great usefulness of such an exchange was recognized by all and it was agreed that: in order to find out

how much time and cost would be involved everyone would prepare for the October meeting one set of photographs of pottery types already recorded by him on a scale 1:4 (1:10 if the vessels were bigger than 50 cm.). A note affixed to each drawing would give:

- a) the provenience;
- b) the name of the expedition;
- c) inventory number;
- d) date (giving only the general period if the type is dated by circumstances; underlining that date when a piece is definitely dated; leaving out any date if it is unclassified; nothing "anterior" or "posterior" to a number if there exists a relative chronology);
- e) a short notice of the colour of clay (red, orange, brown, etc.).

To keep down the cost only main types need be selected for the exchange and already existing series of drawings can be gradually included. Each year newly found types should be exchanged together with a selection of those of one of the previous seasons.

- 6) Further to advance the exchange of information between the various expeditions every excavation should try to keep a selection of its pottery types either in its excavation house or at its institute or, after division of finds with the Egyptian Antiquities Department, in its home Museums in order to facilitate work for those who are interested. This suggestion was agreed upon and will be submitted to the heads of the various missions and to the Egyptian Department of Antiquities.

Already existing displays of type series of this kind are to be seen in the excavation of the EES at Saqqara and the Polish Center in Alexandria. The Polish Center is also displaying its pottery in Warsaw.

- 7) Conventions for representing different colours should be agreed upon. This too will be discussed in detail in the October meeting, for which everybody interested will draw up proposals.

Further proposals were:

- 1) A program of work should be set up listing questions in their order of importance so that the most pressing problems can be attacked first;

- 2) Propaganda urging every excavation to seriously undertake the study of its pottery should be circulated;
- 3) It might after some time be useful to dedicate perhaps one volume of one of the annual journals of Egyptology completely to pottery studies. This would further stress the importance of this field of Egyptian archaeology and at the same time encourage archaeologists already working in ceramology to publish articles on ceramics that have no place in a publication of finds;
- 4) The ultimate aim of all the current work should be a proper History of Ancient Egyptian Pottery to which every scholar with experience in the field could contribute one volume or part of a volume. Such a history could be published by all the institutions with excavations in Egypt jointly;
- 5) To promote the knowledge of the technique of pottery manufacture one expedition might hire a local potter for a certain time;
- 6) A study should be made of all the pottery kilns already found in Egypt.

In conclusion it must be said that this preliminary meeting showed more clearly even than expected the existing readiness for cooperation and better understanding between the various archeologists working on pottery. This should indeed be an opportunity to advance further this branch of archaeology.

A PROGRAM TO CONSERVE, RECORD, ANALYZE AND PUBLISH FOUR OLD
KINGDOM MASTABAS IN THE GREAT WESTERN CEMETERY OF THE GIZA
NECROPOLIS

From the Progress Report on the First Season
Summer of 1972

by Kent R. Weeks, Project Director

Introduction

The Boston-Giza Expedition was funded by the Smithsonian Institution in 1972 to conserve, record, analyze and publish four mastabas of the Fifth Dynasty in the Great Western Cemetery (GWC) adjacent to the pyramid of Cheops.

Basing its work upon the unpublished notes of the Boston-Giza Expedition of 1902-1913 directed by George Reisner and upon a complete re-examination of the site, the present expedition formulated five separate but highly interrelated objectives.

First, we sought to clear four mastabas in the GWC, mastabas chosen for reasons we shall describe below. Second, we sought to clean and conserve the reliefs in these tombs, install electric lighting and add such protective features as doors and steel grills as would be necessary to allow opening the tombs to the public at some future date without danger of vandalism or deterioration from natural causes. Third, using a staff of well-trained artists, photographers, Egyptologists and students, we sought to record the reliefs and texts in these four mastabas and undertake an intensive analysis of their character and significance in hopes of learning more about ancient Egyptian culture and society. Fourth, we planned on inviting a number of qualified graduate and undergraduate students in archaeology, Egyptology and conservation from both America and Egypt to participate during the season, believing that firsthand field experience is essential for the training of future scholars. Fifth, we envisaged a publication of our results which would deal in one volume with a complete description of the mastabas and their reliefs and in a second with an interpretation and analysis relating the specific problems of our mastabas with the more general problems of Egyptian culture and society in the Old Kingdom.

The site we chose for our work was a complex of four major mastabas and a number of smaller ones belonging to Shepseskafankh, an official of the Fifth Dynasty, his children Iymery, Iti, and Neferbaupthah, and to various other members of their respective households. Separated from the other mastabas of the GWC by an often considerable distance, these mastabas formed a unit that was better-defined chronologically and geographically than any other in the area. If it had been only for these two reasons these tombs, we felt, were a logical group with which to begin the work of publishing Reisner's excavations. But they offered several other advantages as well.

First, two of the mastabas -- Iymery and Neferbaupthah -- contain a large number of relief scenes illustrating various aspects of daily life in the Old Kingdom. Many of the scenes, though typical in their subject matter, are unusual in terms

of execution. Others are unique. And together, they allow a study of Egyptian culture and Egyptian art that, we believe, will shed considerable light upon a little-known period.

Second, since all four mastabas have been accessible for some time -- the earliest graffiti date to 1820 and there are records indicating their exposure late in the eighteenth century -- they have been subjected to a large amount of destruction by both natural and human causes. In terms of this deterioration and in terms of the interest their reliefs hold, we felt they were among those mastabas in the GWC most in need of immediate conservation treatment.

Third, since the four tombs belong to individuals representing three generations of the same family, we believed they would provide an opportunity to trace minor changes in the content and style of Egyptian funerary art, in titulary and in autobiographical material. They offered an excellent opportunity to follow variations in the interests and fortunes of a single family through a century of Egyptian history and to compare that history with what we know of the period as a whole.

Fourth, we hoped to study changes over a relatively brief period in lexicographical and orthographical variations in Egyptian hieroglyphics and stylistic variations in Egyptian art.

Finally, we felt that the problems we would encounter in these mastabas were sufficiently typical -- and sufficiently difficult -- that by first working on them we would be better prepared to deal in the future with other mastabas in the GWC.

We are pleased to be able to report that the hopes we had in choosing these mastabas have been fully realized and that our objectives have come very close to being fulfilled. In the following sections we shall outline the work completed in the first season in the Shepseskafankh complex.

Epigraphic Work

As we have mentioned, the Shepseskafankh complex at Giza is of particular interest to Egyptologists because its four tombs represent three generations of the same family making them valuable subjects for a study of changes in textual materials over a short period of time.

Early publications of these mastabas, which date as far back as the early and middle nineteenth century, were unfortunately marred by a high degree of epigraphic imprecision. Complete walls were often omitted in these reports, and even entire tombs, such as that of Shepseskafankh, were sometimes ignored. In Lepsius' Denkmaler, for example, it is not indicated which hieroglyphs are incised, raised or painted, which are contemporaneous with the reliefs and which are later. Further, Lepsius often made serious errors in transcription, incorrectly copying, inverting, or omitting many important signs. (It should be added, however, that Lepsius' copies are of value today if only because they have preserved many signs completely obliterated today.)

Modern scholars who have wanted to examine texts in the four mastabas of the Shepseskafankh complex have been faced with the simple fact that all extant copies of those texts are untrustworthy. Montet's Scenes de la Vie Privee, for example, has not merely a few mistakes which can be shown to derive from Lepsius, but has added others. In his Mastabas de l'Ancien Empire, Mariette included only hastily drawn copies of parts of the walls of Neferbaptah. Frequent mistakes appear in these copies. Errors may also be seen in the unpublished notes and occasional published references to the four mastabas in the works of George Reisner and William Stevenson Smith.

Epigraphic work began on the complex on 5th June 1972 and ended on 15th August. About ten days were spent on the two smaller and less well-inscribed tombs of Shepseskafankh and Iti and resulted in a number of additions or corrections to the transcriptions of Lepsius, Reisner and others. The major epigraphic work was conducted in the mastabas of Iymery and Neferbaptah.

In Iymery, for example, eight wall sections never had been recorded while the others, after cleaning, yielded a considerable number of "new" signs. The hieroglyphs in Iymery can be divided on the basis of their execution into four distinct groups. The first, in raised relief, were carved on the limestone walls at the same time the accompanying scenes were carved. At a slightly later date, a number of crudely incised texts were added, usually inserting the names and titles of officials into spaces beside human figures in bas-relief. Among those names found were those of the priests Akhi and Ny-ptah, the priest and scribe Ipi (who also may have been buried nearby in the GWC), the

Inspector of Workmen Ra-wer, the priest and metal worker Kai-em-ankhu, and the Eldest of the House and Inspector of Priests, Tjenti. A third group of texts were simply painted on the already-carved walls. Most of these painted texts were omitted by Lepsius (presumably they were obliterated by dirt), but they are of some importance since they include the names of Iymery's sons and brothers (in the upper register, north wall, room I). The fourth group of texts includes those painted signs which were already in the process of being incised but never were finished.

In addition to studying the techniques used in inscribing the walls of Iymery's tomb considerable attention was paid to the palaeographic problems the signs posed. The epigraphic problems posed by the tomb of Neferbaupthah were considerably different from those of Iymery. Here, the copies made by Lepsius proved fairly accurate, although a number of small groups were omitted by him. It was only in the inner room of the mastaba that any glaring mistakes or omissions were found. In one scene giving the names, titles and epithets of Iymery, for example, the entire sixth column had been omitted by earlier copyists. This is particularly important since only here is Iymery referred to as a priest of Niuserre, an important fact in determining the date at which Iymery (and consequently the rest of the family) held office.

The accessibility of good Egyptological libraries in Cairo (and we must here thank the Institut Suisse and the Deutsches Archaeologisches Institut) made it possible for us to begin a comparison of the names, titles and texts in our four mastabas with others of the Old Kingdom.

Archaeological Work

While the Boston-Giza Expedition was primarily designed to record and conserve four already excavated mastabas and not engage in the excavation of any new materials in the GWC, the nature of the site made it necessary to undertake extensive clearing. Along the western sides of the Shepseskafankh complex wind-blown sand and debris from Reisner's expeditions had buried the walls to such a depth (in many areas over four meters) that a major clearing operation had to be undertaken before any accurate mapping of the site could be done. Originally, we had intended to clear only a one-meter-wide strip along each of the walls to identify their foundations. But so many minor tombs and mastabas abutted these walls that it was necessary to increase the

area to be cleared to ten meters, and to include in the mapping all those mastabas which physically or stratigraphically came in contact with the Shepseskafankh complex.

This clearing operation, begun on July 1st, revealed ten mastabas in addition to the four of the main complex, and there is good reason to believe that these additional structures, while slightly later in date than those of Shepseskafankh, Iymery and Neferbaupth, are perhaps in some way related.

As might be expected, few artifacts were uncovered in this work, but a careful study of all sherds nevertheless was prepared, and attempts were made to distinguish areas disturbed by Reisner's work from those which had not been touched. In three cases, this concern proved of value, for it enabled us to relate stratigraphically one mastaba to another and to date by association with these structures the occasional sherds and artifacts which did appear. Artifacts found in situ included two small offering tables, one of them crudely inscribed, a fine quality red ware incense burner in perfect condition, several complete red ware bowls, small statue fragments and, in the overburden, a coin of Ptolemaic date. Even though the minor mastabas were in all cases uninscribed, the artifacts and the architectural features leave little doubt that all are of the late Vth Dynasty. A complete map of the site was prepared as work progressed.

Clearing of the exterior walls of the complex revealed a large number of fossil remains in the nummulitic limestone blocks. These fossils, like other features of the site, will be left in situ, treated to insure preservation, and labelled.

Art Work

During our three-month season in the complex, our staff of artists completed nearly half of the arduous task of recording the reliefs in the four major mastabas. All our work this season was concentrated in the tomb of Iymery.

Our technique of work remains unchanged. Using large sheets of Kodatrace, the walls are traced full-size. A series of three checking and collating procedures are undertaken and corrections to these tracings made in the field. Each section of drawing is then inked on 24 x 24 inch tracing paper, rechecked, and photographically reduced

in size to 11 x 14 inches. A number of these sections are then joined and the composite picture then reduced again. The final drawings, then, are each 11 x 14 inches in size and include a single discrete unit or scene. There is no more than one register per sheet to insure a large enough scale. No further reduction or copying will be needed to prepare the final publication.

The accuracy of this technique, in spite of the number of reductions made in each stage of copying, is remarkably good. We believe that we can insure the reader of our final report that our drawings of the relief are as accurate as those done using another -- and more expensive -- technique.

Training Program

One of the major objectives of the Boston-Giza project is the training of students in archaeology, conservation, Egyptology and related fields. To this end we had four students participating in the first season of work:

Miss Azza el-Rakhawy, a graduate student in anthropology and research assistant in chemistry at the American University in Cairo served as student assistant to our conservation staff. Her work was supervised by Dr. Edward Sayre and Dr. Larry Majewski, conservation advisors on our project, and by the faculty of A.U.C.

Miss Misli Melek Darwish, an undergraduate in anthropology at A.U.C. served as archaeological assistant and received training in site supervision, excavation technique and archaeological mapping.

Mr. Anthony Spalinger, a pre-doctoral student in Egyptology at Yale University received firsthand experience in epigraphic work and in the problems of textual analysis in the field.

Mr. Kenneth Linsner, graduate student in archaeological conservation at the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, worked with Drs. Sayre and Majewski on the cleaning and restoration of the Shepseskafankh complex.

Conservation Studies

Conservation work in the Shepseskafankh complex was planned with three basic goals in mind and considerable progress was made in all three during the first season. We sought to determine the nature and condition of materials which have been added since the original construction and painting of the tomb and the deteriorative alteration to which these materials have been subjected during the past five thousand years. Finally, we sought to develop a logical plan for the cleaning and treatment of the tomb walls which would insure both complete recording and continued preservation.

Cleaning and Conservation of the Tombs:

Iymery. The solubility of the polymeric coating, the efflorescence and each color of pigment were carefully tested with a wide variety of solvents. Organic solvents which included petroleum ether, benzene, toluene, acetone, ethanol, dimethyl formamide and amylacetate had little effect on the painting materials except for the polymeric coating. This was readily removed by a mixture of toluene and acetone. Careful surface cleaning with cotton swabs moistened with this solvent mixture was felt to be a necessary step in all regions to be further cleaned.

Dilute ammonium hydroxide would remove some graffiti and what appeared to be a residue of smoke smudge on the walls. Dilute acetic acid had little more effect.

The only solvent found to be effective in removing the efflorescence was dilute hydrochloric acid. This is a hazardous treatment but one that has been successfully used by conservators in the past. The acid is applied by moist cotton swabs only to the outermost layer. The efflorescence is then partially removed by gentle rubbing with the swab and the swabs closely examined for any trace of pigment removal. The area treated is thoroughly washed to remove all soluble salts after cleaning. The treatment has been found to remove most of the efflorescence without affecting the pigment in regions where gypsum plaster covers the walls. All different color areas have been tested with this treatment and all pigments have been found to be inert toward it. This initial treatment with dilute hydrochloric acid proved only partially successful and a subsequent glycerol solution cleaning succeeded in removing more efflorescence. There is, however, a film of residue that still remains which, on smooth painted surfaces, could be removed mechanically.

Neferbaupthah. The same battery of solvents was chosen. Here, the reddish brown pigment (red ochre) was found to be slightly soluble in water and additional precautions had to be observed in the cleaning of any painted areas. Accumulated dust was first brushed away, then the efflorescence removed with dilute hydrochloric acid. Areas to which pigments had been applied were then treated immediately with a soluble nylon solution (Calaton CB in methanol). This consolidation allowed the further cleaning of the surface without danger of pigment removal, and allowed as well the washing off of guano on the upper registers without fear of streaking the paintings below. Subsequent treatment with glycerol solution removed more of the efflorescence and was easily usable through the nylon coat.

Iti and Shepseskafankh. Iti was treated in a manner similar to Iymery and Neferbaupthah. Shepseskafankh will be cleaned and conserved during the second season.

Analysis of Materials:

Iymery. The stone from which the tomb is constructed can be studied by surface examination, visual and microscopic examination of cross-sectioned specimens, crystalline analysis through x-ray diffraction and through elemental chemical analysis. The indications at this time are that one basic type of stone was used within the structure, that this stone is nummulitic limestone containing a heavy concentration of fossil shell inclusions and that its primary mineral component is calcite, the most commonly encountered form in nature of calcium carbonate. A preliminary collection of stone specimens from different areas at Giza showed that specimens from different outcroppings differed greatly in their concentrations of fossil inclusions. This leads us to hope that a careful comparison of the tomb with stones from various Giza sites will allow us to identify the source of the building material for the Shepseskafankh complex.

X-ray diffraction measurements provided the first indication that the interior walls were extensively covered with plaster. Plaster occurs both in areas covered with relief and undecorated, deliberately roughened areas below the paintings. From these lower undecorated areas, surface scrapings proved upon x-ray examination to be predominantly calcium sulfate dihydrate. The true stone beneath the surface was calcite. Further studies of this plaster application will be made during the second season of work.

From an initial examination of the pigments used on the walls of Iymery, it would appear that a red, blue, two greens, a black and several cream through yellow-orange pigments were employed. Efflorescence on the walls of Iymery appears to be gypsum, accompanied by calcite and perhaps magnesium chloride and carbonate compounds.

Restoration Undertaken during the First Season

For a number of reasons, there are at present no tombs at Giza open to the general public which contain paintings, reliefs or hieroglyphic texts. One of the goals of our project has been, indirectly, to remedy this situation by leaving the Shepseskafankh in such a condition as to permit tourists to visit the tombs without fear of damage to the tomb or injury to the visitor. We believe that any thorough program of conservation and restoration necessarily must include such an objective, and to this end during the first season we undertook the following repairs or additions to the tomb's architectural features:

Iymery

- Cleaned, treated all walls
- Cleared tomb, courtyard, of sand and bats
- Installed glass skylight in roof of room 3
- Installed wire screens and locks on existing doors
- Installed steel reinforcements on main door
- Installed electricity and fluorescent lights
- Patched holes in walls and roof
- Installed wire screens on serdab windows

Iti

- Cleared tomb of sand
- Cleaned, treated reliefs
- Repaired ceiling stones

Neferbauptah

- Cleared tomb, courtyards of sand and bats
- Installed screens on windows
- Installed screens on roof of courtyard
- Installed screens on doors
- Installed locks on doors
- Installed steel braces on structurally unsound lintel blocks
- Installed electricity and fluorescent lights
- Repaired and patched ceiling

Shepseskafankh

Cleaned tomb, courtyards of sand and bats
Installed screens and doors
Repaired and patched ceiling and walls
Lifted and set lintel over door
Installed steel braces on lintel blocks

During this first season we erected a substantial stone wall around the complex to prevent the incursion of blown sand and this not only allowed us to continue archaeological study without the necessity of further cleaning but kept the entire complex sufficiently free of sand that it can be used as a field "museum" for tourists when the Antiquities Department opens the site to the public. A number of small signs adjacent to various objects and walls explaining their significance and function will make this as meaningful a site as possible for such tourists.

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE EPIGRAPHIC SURVEY
THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE, LUXOR, EGYPT FOR THE SEASON 1972-1973

by Edward F. Wente, Field Director

During the 1972-1973 season fifty-three new drawings were completed by the staff members of the Epigraphic Survey working in the court and first hypostyle hall of the Temple of Khonsu at Karnak. Approximately a fourth of these are the final drawings that will be included in the first volume of the publication of the temple which is scheduled to go to press in the summer of 1973. This volume will be devoted to the wall and column scenes of King Herihor located in the court and will comprise not only facsimile drawings of the scenes but also translations and commentary of the hieroglyphic inscriptions. An introductory section will deal with the historical significance of the material. It is expected that the second volume will be ready for publication in 1974.

In preparing the translations of the 110 plates of the first volume we benefited this season from our proximity to other monuments in the area of Karnak, where important parallel material was located aiding us in interpreting damaged passages in the texts of the Temple of Khonsu. Twenty-five years ago when the important scenes of the Feast of Opet were recorded by the expedition certain of the texts

accompanying the scenes presented serious problems of interpretation, but this season's research into unpublished parallel inscriptions in the Great Hypostyle Hall and elsewhere have enabled us to obtain new readings and improved translations of the material in the Temple of Khonsu.

Most of this season's activity was devoted to making headway in the recording of scenes and inscriptions that will be included in the second volume. About ten plates of architrave inscriptions of the court and first hypostyle hall have been completed. Such inscriptions are important for the information they supply regarding the construction and architecture of the temple. This season the famous oracle stele of Herihor located on the north wall of the portico received one last final collation. Over the years this inscription has received more epigraphic attention than any other text recorded by the Epigraphic Survey. Our final facsimile copy with its translation and commentary will mark a considerable improvement over copies of the text made in the last century. A second oracle text of fifty lines has also been entirely copied this season. Careful study of the traces of signs and of the content of the inscription, which concerns the participation of the divine oracle in a property settlement, has enabled us to make considerable restorations in our copy of this damaged inscription.

Work has progressed in the recording of the difficult scenes on the gateway of the pylon, where the recarving of scenes and texts during the time of the High Priest Painutem I of the Twenty-first Dynasty has posed certain problems to the Epigraphic Survey. Because both the first and second versions of the material are being copied by our artists, considerable time has had to be spent carefully sorting the various traces, some in damaged plaster, that survive on the portal. In one major scene in the passageway of the pylon, it was discovered that the figure and inscriptions of the God's Wife Makare were not part of the original version of the scene but were added secondarily. Work on this particular portion of the temple was rendered especially difficult because of repairs made during the Ptolemaic period.

In order to make the documentation as complete as possible, it was decided to make facsimile copies of the minor hieroglyphic texts such as the royal titulary. If we had been dealing with a monument of a more renowned king such as Ramesses III, we might have been content to render such

material in translation only, but because there are many problems surrounding Herihor's unusual career as military commander, high priest of Amon, and king, it was deemed desirable to provide accurate copies of even minor inscriptions which might in the final analysis have a bearing upon the solution of some of the outstanding problems in the history of the Third Intermediate Period of Egypt.

It is perhaps significant that in the court of the Temple of Khonsu decorated during Herihor's kingship, the high priestly attributes of Herihor, both in costume and in title, confirm the view that he never resigned his high priesthood while he was king. On the other hand, in the first hypostyle hall, decorated under Ramesses XI before Herihor's assumption of kingship, Herihor's titles are not only those of high priest but include also military and civil functions. Although most of Herihor's representations in this part of the temple depict him in the garb of high priest, there are several scenes in which he appears in non-ecclesiastical dress. This situation might reflect Herihor's origin not from the priestly hierarchy but from the military. Some evidence in the court of the Temple of Khonsu suggests that Herihor may even have been of Libyan background. Several of his sons depicted there had Libyan names, including the name Osorkon in its earliest appearance. One of the gods to whom Herihor offers is a Horus of "The Camp," which, it can be suggested, is to be identified with one of the settlements of Libyan mercenaries such as El-Hibeh.

Consideration of those parts of the Temple of Khonsu decorated at the end of the Twentieth Dynasty tends to support the supposition that contributory to the fragmentation of the New Kingdom state was conflict between factions of the Egyptian army, on the one hand the Nubian forces under the command of the Viceroy of Kush Panehsy, and on the other hand, the Libyan mercenaries under the leadership of Herihor and his successor Paiankh. It appears that the Egyptian king no longer possessed firm control over the foreign mercenary troops, who previously had been utilized by greater pharaohs of the New Kingdom to construct and maintain an Egyptian empire.

BOOK REVIEW

THE OASES OF EGYPT, VOLUME I, SIWA OASIS

by Ahmed Fakhry, The American University in Cairo Press.

Reviewed by Judge Jasper Yeates Brinton.

The untimely death in Paris of Dr. Ahmed Fakhry, one of the best loved and most distinguished figures in the archeological world, gives tragic interest to the publication of this attractive volume, the last of many from his pen. The key to its appeal, which will be a wide one, is the personality of the author and his approach to his topic, which is revealed in a very few words in his Introduction - "I love the desert and its people and I love all that belongs to it." It is a love which had early beginnings. As Dr. Fakhry tells us his original home was the Fayum "which is more or less an oasis surrounded by the desert - and as a schoolboy I loved to ride into the Hamrayah - and became fascinated by its beauty and learned something about the life of men and women on its fringes and also the lives of animals, birds, plants and insects." This was a good beginning of an interest, which many years later, as leisure permitted, led Dr. Fakhry to undertake the present study which was intended to cover the antiquities, history and customs of the several deserts of Egypt.

The present volume, the first but let us hope not the last, to appear, is the story of the most interesting of them all - the Oasis of Siwa. In carefully designed sequence and with scholarly approach, Dr. Fakhry gives us first a general description of the Oasis followed by a review of Siwan Customs and Traditions, a Historical Review of the Oasis from the Rise of Islam and a sketch of its Antiquities with special chapters on the famous Temple of Amun and neighboring Tombs at Al-Matwa. The eighty-one illustrations are admirably selected and are a reminder of the rich collection of colored slides with which Dr. Fakhry's lectures on Siwa have recently been illustrated.

Dr. Fakhry is a traditionalist. For all his practical devotion to scientific progress of archeology, he is deeply sympathetic with old traditions - and is particularly sensitive to the peculiar history of Siwa. He remarks:

But Siwa is different. Its general outlook, the architecture of the houses, the clothes and features of its inhabitants, their language, their attitude toward

strangers and their way of life inside and outside their houses all remind us that we are no longer in the Nile Valley. . . . This was my feeling when I set foot in the oasis in August 1938, and it has not much changed in subsequent years.

Commenting on the interesting problem of the peculiar language of the Oasis - ("almost everybody understands Arabic as a second language") - Dr. Fakhry puts in a word for further scientific study, "I hope that further studies will be made of this language before it is too late."

Of special interest is the author's treatment of the historical fact which has long fired the imagination of many explorers in the desert - the loss of the army of Cambyses in 524 B.C., buried under the Libyan sands. Always a wise and cautious prophet - Dr. Fakhry nevertheless observes "Daydreams sometimes come true."

Of a different type of day dream is Dr. Fakhry's reference to the possibility of oil being found in Siwa - ("so far only water has been found"). He observes "if oil exists in Siwa, it will be, without doubt, a great boon to Siwa and Egypt, as a whole, but it will have its consequences for Siwan life. The Siwans themselves are not very enthusiastic about the project."

As to the impact of modern changes, Dr. Fakhry reminds us that the Siwans, especially the women, are a very conservative people - "and I do not hesitate to claim that the Siwan women will be the guardians of the culture in the oasis. Siwan society has not yet broken down. A great number of the inhabitants, and especially the women, still feel great pride in their old traditions."

The author makes special acknowledgment to the services of the officials of the Antiquities Department, and to Dr. Gamal Mohktar, Under-Secretary of State for Egyptian Antiquities. His indebtedness to the German Archeological Institute is also gratefully acknowledged as is the encouragement and financial help of the University of Chicago Press.

The end-papers of the volume are particularly attractive and the cover is an engaging reproduction, in color, of the Egyptian Goddess Nut.

NOTES ON ACTIVITIES IN EGYPT

A R C E

Professor Bernard Bothmer, with a team of four assistants from the Brooklyn Museum, was in Luxor in May-June for the second time to assist in the preparation for the opening of the new Luxor Museum, now scheduled for early 1974. The Department of Antiquities has requested that the team make a third trip to Luxor in the fall, just before the Museum is to be opened.

Dr. Kent Weeks commenced his second season at Giza on June 1 working on the four mastabas of IYMER, ITY, SHEPSES-KAFANKH and NEFERBAUPTAH in the Western Cemetery. He intends to complete work on these four mastabas in mid-August, by which time the work preparatory for publication will have been completed.

The second season of the archeological expedition under the direction of Dr. Hans Goedicke of Johns Hopkins University in the southeastern section of the Giza Necropolis, scheduled to begin on July 1, has been postponed.

Professor Andre Raymond, Assistant Director of the French Institute of Arabic Studies in Damascus, met with ARCE Fellows to discuss their projects, the availability of additional source material in Syria and to extend the facilities of the Institute to visiting ARCE Fellows.

Other

Dr. William Kelly Simpson, with a small expedition from the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, commenced work during the first week in June on copying inscriptions, paintings and reliefs in selected mastabas in the Eastern Cemetery in Giza, originally excavated by Professor Reisner.

Mr. Nick Chakakis of the Laurence Radiation Laboratory of the University of California in Berkeley, is completing the task of scanning the sides of the Chephren Pyramid with the spark-chambers which have been mounted on a tilted, revolving turret located in the burial chamber. The project of the "x-raying" of the pyramids is sponsored jointly by the University of California and Ain Shems University.

At a meeting of the Institut d'Egypte held on March 25, the following officers were elected for the coming year:

President: Reda Madwar
Vice President: Hussein Fawzy
Vice President: P. Lauer
Secretary General: Mahmoud Hafez
Assistant Secretary General: Father Anawati
Treasurer and Librarian: Mohamed Mostafa

The following ten individuals were elected to membership: Atiya Achour, Fathy El-Bedewy, Father Pierredou Bourguet, Salah Hamed, Kamal Mahmoud, Mohamed El-Nady, Ahmed Riad, Chafik El-Ridy, Ahmed Serhan, and Moustafa Kemal Tolba.

A notice in Al Ahram dated June 18 stated that the Department of Antiquities had stopped all exports of antiquities by local dealers in an attempt to prevent the smuggling of antiquities. A legal committee has been formed, according to the announcement, to revise the existing regulations pertaining to the export of antiquities.

A Republican Decree issued June 25, 1973, appointed Dr. Gamal Mokhtar, Under Secretary in the Ministry of Culture, as Chairman of the Board of Egyptian Antiquities Authority.

Mr. Joseph N. Greene, Jr., Chief of the U. S. Interests Section of the Spanish Embassy in Cairo since February 1972, departed Egypt on June 21, 1973, retiring from the Foreign Service to accept a position as Director of the Seven Springs Farm Center, a study and conference center operated by Yale University. Mr. Greene's replacement in Cairo has not been named.

THE CENTER'S GUEST BOOK

Undaunted by the threat of khamseens, which never did materialize this year, many old friends of the Center chose the month of March to visit Cairo. Among our first visitors were Miss Joanna Bastin, formerly with the Mendes expedition; Professor John L. Foster, Professor of English Literature at Roosevelt University and translator of ancient Egyptian poetry; Dr. Charles E. Butterworth, ARCE Fellow in 1964-65 and in 1971-72; and Dr. John Bains, formerly with the Egyptian Exploration Society at Saqqara. Professor Ronald J. Williams, member of the ARCE Board of Governors, and his wife Vivian spent two weeks in Egypt,

coming from England, where he is on sabbatical leave from the University of Toronto. Dean R. Bayly Winder, ARCE Treasurer and Chairman of the Grants Committee, with his wife Viola, spent several days in Cairo on ARCE and AUC business. Mrs. Thomas Davies, who with her husband resided in Cairo for a number of years, visited Cairo with a church group touring the Middle East. Students from the American School of Classical Studies in Athens asked the Center for assistance in arranging accommodations, antiquities passes and tours. A contingent from the Schutz American School came to the Center for a briefing on the status of American archeological excavations in Egypt.

A number of colleagues, friends and acquaintances from other countries visited the Center in April. These visitors included: Dr. and Mrs. Elmer Edel of the University of Bonn, who had just completed a short season at the Tombs of the Nobles in Aswan; Professor Sergio Donadoni of the University of Rome; Dr. and Mrs. Haarman of Freiberg, West Germany; Dr. André Raymond, Assistant Director of the French Institute of Arabic Studies in Damascus; Dr. Joost Cronwel, of the Institute of Archeology at the University of Amsterdam; Miss Eva Matin-Pasdez and Mr. Karl Martin, both from the Institute of Archeology at the University of Münster; Dr. Richard Greenfield, of the Institute of African Studies at the University of Ghana; and Mr. Youry Tioukov, correspondent for Soviet TV and Radio in Cairo. Miss Mae Stephen of the Stanford Research Institute at Menlo Park, California, discussed possibilities of collaboration with the ARCE. Dr. Robert H. Brill, Director of the Corning Museum of Glass, visited the site of Fustat with the expedition director, Dr. George Scanlon. Also visiting the Center during April were: Mrs. Mary Aiken Littauer of Syosset, New York; Mrs. Eleanor V. B. Hughes of Orient, New York; and Mr. Frederick R. Matson of Pennsylvania State University.

During the month of May the following called at the Center: Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Carnavaro, grandparents of our most junior Fellow; Mr. William A. Rugh of the Department of State in Washington; Dr. Dorothea Arnold and Dr. Dieter Arnold of the German Institute in Cairo; Miss Mary M. Davis, Executive Vice-President of the Kress Foundation; Dr. Christine Lilyquist of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; Dr. Herman De Meulenaere of the Musées Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire at Brussels; Dr. Mounir Megally of the Institute of Archeology at Cairo University; Dr. Youssef Saad of the University of Alexandria; and Dr. Zaki Saad,

formerly with the Department of Antiquities. A team from the Brooklyn Museum, headed by Professor Bernard Bothmer and including Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Froom, Miss Barbara Fay, Mr. Anthony Mellilo and Mr. Patrick Cardon, passed through Cairo en route to Luxor to assist with arrangements for the new Luxor Museum.

Two additional members of the Board of Governors visiting the Center in June included Professor Speros Vryonis, Jr., Director of the Near Eastern Center at U.C.L.A., and Professor William Kelly Simpson, Director of an expedition from the Boston Museum consisting of Miss Suzanne Chapman, Mr. Nicholas Thayer, Mr. Lynn Holden, Miss Diane Sot and Miss Laura Simpson. Miss Lisa Kuchman and Mr. Philip Pritchard from the University of Pennsylvania, and Miss Brenda Bickett and Miss Melinda McDonald from the University of Texas sought the Center's assistance and advice in planning a profitable stay in Egypt. Miss Ann Stewart Anderson, instructor at the Art Institute of Chicago, accompanied by one of her students, Miss Shelley Kunetka, asked the Center's assistance in obtaining access to objects in the Cairo Museum. Dr. Owen Gingerich of the Harvard and Smithsonian Observatories and supervisor of a project to catalog scientific manuscripts in the Cairo archives spent several days in Cairo conferring with appropriate Egyptian officials and scholars. Other visitors to the Center during June included: Mr. Brian E. Howard, a photographer from Ann Arbor, Michigan; Miss Nazli Mahmoud of the Franklin Books Program in Cairo; Mr. David Sims, formerly with a Yale-Pennsylvania expedition but currently a consultant with the United Nations; Dr. Bentley Layton, of the Society of Fellows at Harvard; and Mr. Grant E. Meyer of Yale University.

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